



U. S. Government Is Not Represented in Ceremony; Wilson, Near Recovery, Fit To Make Race

Barring of 5 Socialists Stirs Party

Senator Mills Utters Protest at Action of Assembly

Sweet Answers Hughes's Criticism

Speaker Upholds Right of Legislature to Pass Upon Eligibility of Members

The action of the Assembly in excluding the five Socialist members and Charles Evans Hughes's letter to Speaker Sweet criticizing it formed the chief topic of discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Republican State Committee at the National Republican Club.

Following the meeting former State Senator Ogden L. Mills, strongly condemned the Assembly's course. He said:

"The proposition which contemplates the right of the majority of a representative assembly to exclude a minority because of the expressed political belief of the party to which the minority belongs is revolutionary and as serious a threat to American institutions as will be found in our entire history."

The Young Republican Club announced that a meeting Friday night, after consultation with George A. Clynn, Republican State Chairman, had adopted a resolution, presented by Stanley M. Isaacs, protesting against the Assembly action.

Koenig Withholds Action

Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, said that after talking the matter over with members of the organization and in view of the fact that the Assembly was excluding the Socialists, he had decided to withhold action until after the legislative inquiry.

Speaker Sweet yesterday replied to former Justice Hughes in the following letter:

"I notice in to-day's columns of the press that you communicated to me your views upon the action of the Assembly in excluding the five Socialists from seats in that body pending an investigation of the charges that they are unfit to occupy a seat in the Assembly of the state of New York. It seems from your communication that you have assumed that the action of the Assembly is one of exclusion of expatriated individuals. If you read carefully and familiar with the language of the resolution adopted you would see that the resolution provides as follows: 'Therefore be it resolved, that the said [naming the five Socialist members] be denied seats in this Assembly pending the determination of their qualifications and eligibility to their respective offices.'"

"You should bear clearly in mind that no attack is made upon the views of the Assemblymen-elect in question. However opposed they may be in theory to the institutions of the United States and of this state. The question presented squarely is whether the different organizations of which they are members, and which they seek to represent in the Legislature, advocate methods and employ tactics to bring about the overturn of our form of government which will result in the exclusion of individuals from the right to participate in legislative proceedings. The evidence respecting the Socialist Party of America and other organizations to which they belong and to which they have been elected as members before the Judiciary Committee, and will be impartially judged with a view to determine the rights and status of those individuals to take their seats; and in this connection it might be well to call your attention to this outstanding fact—that a sharp order of denunciation was drawn in April, 1917, between the Socialists and the Socialist Party of America—those Socialists who placed the honor of their country above their creed and who were expelled from the Socialist Party of America, and have done their utmost to point out that the Socialist Party of America as at present constituted is un-American, is allied with the forces of Soviet Russia in an attempt to institute in this country a new form of government and a dictatorship of the proletariat."

Wants Judgment Withheld

"To quote from your letter, you state: 'If public officers or private citizens have evidence that any individual, or group of individuals, is plotting revolution and seeking violent measures to change our government, let the evidence be laid before the proper authorities.'"

"Is not the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly the proper tribunal to investigate the fitness of those who seek seats in the Assembly, and is not the Assembly itself the proper tribunal to determine the question of these five men? The constitution of this state so provides."

"I believe it is my duty, as it is that of every patriotic citizen, as it is that of every citizen, to withhold judgment until findings of fact are presented and a fair determination reached."

"I must further emphasize that I believe that a criticism of the Assembly's action without full knowledge is unwarranted."

Continued on page fourteen

Kolchak Arrested, Moscow Reports Bolsheviks Said to Have Taken 11,000 Prisoners in Advance on Rostov

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian government in Siberia, has been arrested at Irkutsk by Colonel Pelleyayev, according to a Moscow wireless dispatch dated Friday. Colonel Pelleyayev, his prisoner, is said to have control of all affairs, it is added.

The Red forces have taken the town of Nakhichevan in territory between the Don Cossacks, and entered the outskirts of Rostov-on-Don, according to a Moscow wireless message. In the advance on Rostov, says the despatch, the Reds took 11,000 prisoners, seven tanks, thirty-three guns and 170 machine guns.

Of Odessa has been surrounded by Ukrainian insurgents, it is declared in another wireless dispatch from Moscow. General Denikin's troops, the message reports, are retreating in the direction of Kherson, eastward from Odessa.

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 9.—The "Nippon Jiji," a Japanese language newspaper here, published a Tokyo cable to-day reporting that the Bolsheviks had captured Irkutsk and that the Allied diplomats had gone to Chita, London, advices yesterday reported 9,000 anti-Kolchak troops in control of Irkutsk and General Semenov, the Cossack leader, is slightly east of Chita.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 10.—General Mannerheim, the former Finnish Premier and commander of the Finnish White forces in the struggle of 1918, is shortly to leave the anti-Bolshevik forces on the Western Front, from the White Sea to the Black Sea, under his command. It is asserted in a Helsingfors message to a local newspaper to-day.

General Mannerheim, it is said, will return shortly to Helsingfors to take the post of commander in chief on all the fronts involved.

Steamship Reported Sunk By Mine and 700 Lost Genoa Dispatch Telling of Principessa Mafalda Is Unconfirmed

LONDON, Jan. 10.—An Exchange Telegram dispatch from Genoa to-day says the Italian steamship Principessa Mafalda is reported to have struck a mine and sunk with the loss of seven hundred lives. The owners of the steamship have no confirmation of this report, and it is contradicted by Lloyd's shipping agency here.

The Principessa Mafalda has not been reported since she left Buenos Ayres on December 31 for the Mediterranean. She is not due to pass Gibraltar for several days yet, however, the average time of the run from Buenos Ayres to Gibraltar being twenty days. The Principessa Mafalda is a steamship of 8,210 tons gross, built in 1909. She is owned by the Lloyd Italiano Line.

PARIS, Jan. 10 (French Wireless Service).—Much damage has been caused recently by mines in northern waters. The Swedish government has requested the German authorities to resume and complete as quickly as possible the work of removing mines, according to advices received here to-day. Removal of the mines was begun in November and interrupted at Christmas.

Robbers Attack War Veteran; One Dying

Pay Roll Hold-Up Fails When Prospective Victim Starts to Use Revolver

Two highwaymen yesterday made the mistake of selecting a war veteran to rob, and as a result one of the highwaymen is dying in the North Hudson Hospital at Hoboken.

Sidney Wertheimer, of 128 Leonard Street, Jersey City, cashier of the Grecco hat and fur store, was the prospective victim. He was shot in the chest and is dying in the North Hudson Hospital at Hoboken.

Sidney Wertheimer, of 128 Leonard Street, Jersey City, cashier of the Grecco hat and fur store, was the prospective victim. He was shot in the chest and is dying in the North Hudson Hospital at Hoboken.

Sidney Wertheimer, of 128 Leonard Street, Jersey City, cashier of the Grecco hat and fur store, was the prospective victim. He was shot in the chest and is dying in the North Hudson Hospital at Hoboken.

Wants Cabinet in Congress Baker Would Seat Members, But Deny Them Vote

Secretary Baker of the War Department, declared upon he drew his own revolver and exchanged three shots with one of the bandits, who fell mortally wounded. Wertheimer himself was shot through the hand and a heavy belt on his forehead stopped the two other bullets fired at him.

When the police arrived both highwaymen had disappeared and it was not until some time later they learned that the dying outlaw had been taken to the hospital in a motor truck hailed by his companion, who escaped. The robber believed to be dying is Charles Costello, twenty-four years of age, of Spring Street, West Hoboken. He was shot in the head and in the body.

Eastman Gave Millions, But Kept Name a Secret Kodak Manufacturer Is Mysterious "Mr. Smith" Who Presented \$11,000,000 to Massachusetts "Tech" in Eight Years

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—George Eastman, the Rochester kodak manufacturer, is the person who in the last eight years has given \$11,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the pseudonym of "the mysterious Mr. Smith." This disclosure was made here to-night by Morton L. Emerson, director of the campaign for a \$4,000,000 endowment fund for the institution.

In making the announcement of \$7,000,000 given in the past at a jubilee dinner marking the close of the endowment drive, Mr. Emerson, speaking in the absence of Mr. Eastman and of Richard T. Maclaurin, president, who is ill, presented another \$4,000,000 to the Tech authorities in the name of "Mr. Smith," who had promised to double the fund when the four million mark had been reached.

The check brought Mr. Eastman's total contributions to Tech to \$11,000,000, all but \$300,000 of which has been given in the name of "Mr. Smith." The first gift was for \$2,500,000 in 1912 toward the new buildings proposed at that time, and other donations ranging from \$300,000 to \$2,500,000 were made subsequently to provide for special needs.

How the interest of the Rochester multi-millionaire in the institute was awakened by Mr. Maclaurin was told in a paper prepared by the president and read in his absence by Dr. W. T. Sedgewick. The paper related how

after a visit to the Eastman plant, in which the wide use of scientific instruments and trained men had impressed him, Mr. Maclaurin held a conference with Mr. Eastman in New York City, where they went over Tech's needs and possibilities.

As a result of the conference Mr. Eastman agreed to contribute \$2,500,000 toward the cost of the new buildings. He stipulated that the gift be anonymous, as he wished to avoid all fuss. That was seven years ago.

When Mr. Eastman added \$1,000,000 to his first gift, he said, "When my first contribution to the M. I. T. was made, I had been carefully looking over the field for some time. I formed the opinion that there was no other place where a large sum of money could be invested with more effectiveness. That opinion has not since been changed in the least."

The President's paper commented on the "great guessing competition" as to "Mr. Smith's" identity, started when announcement was made of his first gift.

"The public favorites," the paper said, "seemed to be Carnegie, Frick, du Pont, Vail and Edison. Later the job was taken up by the people's minds that 'Smith' was a syndicate."

Mr. Eastman was born in Oneida County in 1854. His father died when George was six years old. At fourteen he got a job as a boy in an insurance office. At twenty he was a bookkeeper in a bank. Taking a liking to photography, he got a camera to use on vacations and hired a photographer to teach him the "wet plate process."

Berger Barred By House Again As Aid to Foe

Lower Branch of Congress Rejects Milwaukee Socialist by Vote of 328 to 6 for Giving Comfort to Enemy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For the second time in two months the House of Representatives to-day declined to permit Victor L. Berger to qualify and take the oath of office as a member representing the 5th Wisconsin District. The vote was 328 to 6, after a vigorous defense of the right of the Wisconsin voters to choose whom they pleased, made by Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, former Republican leader of the House and one of its most active members.

Mr. Mann failed to rally behind him any number of supporters, and the House did not heed to his plea that the voters of the Berger district should be permitted to choose their own Representative and the House should not interfere with that right. Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, who succeeded Mr. Mann as Republican leader, and other members, who spoke against the seating of Berger got all the applause and the votes.

Berger himself, although he has the privilege again occupied a seat all through the proceedings, could not speak without unanimous consent, and efforts to obtain this for him failed decisively.

Berger, in a statement, said he would run again "and be elected again." On November 10 last the House adopted a resolution similar to that adopted to-day, by a vote of 311 to 1, and there is said to be no chance that it will reverse the position at this time taken on the case.

Debarred For War-Time Acts Berger Was Not Rejected by the House to-day because he belongs to a party of radical ideas, leaders in both parties asserted after the vote, but because a committee of the House months ago found him guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the war with Germany, and because the Constitution says that no person who has been guilty of such acts can hold public office under this government.

None of the six disclosed on the floor that he voted for Berger because he believed in the latter's views or because of any feeling that he wished to counter the offenses of which the House found him guilty. But few expressed that action of this character by the House might only result in augmenting the Socialist vote in the country, and the argument was advanced that the Fifth Wisconsin District and not the House was the judge of the qualifications of its representative in the House.

To this there was one answer upon which stress was laid by every speaker supporting the resolution, that Berger had been found guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the nation in time of war and that under the Constitution and laws he could not be seated in the House unless other members were to violate their own oaths of office.

Through the proceedings, which took about an hour, Berger sat alone down near the well of the House. He was there before the body went into session, he was there as the seats

Father Finds Harlem Dentist Slain by Axman

Charged with the murder of Dr. Jacob N. Hanania, a young dentist, whose head was crushed with a hatchet in his office, 21 East 118th Street, yesterday morning, Isaac Isackowitz, recently released from a prison term for attacking a girl relative of Hanania, was arrested last night.

Isackowitz, whom the police had been seeking since Dr. Hanania's father discovered the crime, was taken in a barber shop at 306 East Ninety-first Street. A red spot, believed to be a bloodstain, was found on his coat lapel. He is said to have admitted the crime when he was taken to the police station and locked up in the East 126th Street station.

Suspicion was directed toward Isackowitz when his name was found in a letter of recommendation which Dr. Hanania was writing when he was slain.

Father Finds Body David Hanania, the sixty-year-old father of the dead man, found his son's body about 11:30 a. m. He told the police that he had been told his young girl had been treated in the office. This girl was found to be Mrs. Rose Pass, of 1 West 132d Street. Mrs. Pass says that she left the doctor's room a man got up from a seat in the reception room and came toward the office door. As she went out into the hall she heard the doctor's greeting: 'How do you do, my friend?'

The father said he had admitted the man into the reception room, and recognized him as Isackowitz, an acquaintance of the family they had met on the boat when they came to America from Serbia about ten years ago, and who had been sent to prison for an attack on a woman relative of the Hanania family.

A few moments later, the father said, two other women were admitted to the reception room. After waiting for about fifteen minutes these women, he said, rapped at his door and said that the police were looking for him. He had gone out. They said they were in a hurry and asked to be permitted to go in next.

The father rapped on the door to his son's office and obtaining no reply, turned the knob and walked in. His son's body, he said, lay beside an upturned chair. His cries attracted other people in the family and the police were notified.

Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, chief medical examiner, said that the hatchet found near the body was new. Spots on the handle were found to be fingerprints of Isackowitz.

Isackowitz, according to the police, had made the acquaintance of the Hananias on board the ship upon which they were coming from Serbia to America. He was taken into the house of Samuel Falcon, a cousin of the dentist, who at that time lived on East 118th Street, and became a boarder there. Nine months later he was paying marked attention to Rose Falcon, the twenty-year-old daughter of Samuel Falcon. One night, said the father, Isackowitz attacked his daughter at the house. When the father and mother of the girl went to her assistance he slashed them with a knife. The father still showed signs of a deep cut in his left cheek.

For this Isackowitz was arrested and sentenced by Judge Crane to two years and six months on the charge of felonious assault. In the charge of felonious assault. In the session, he was there as the seats

Continued on page fourteen

Wilson, Near Recovery, Fit To Make Race

Rapid Gain in Health Revives Intimations President Will Be Candidate on Treaty Issue

Action of McAdoo Regarded as Hint

Ex-Secretary's Failure to Avow Candidacy Is Considered Due to a "Tip"

By Carter Field
New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Information that President Wilson's recovery is progressing at a rate that in all probability will permit his being a candidate for reelection if he desires to do so reached some prominent Democrats to-day and caused considerable brown study over the situation. The information is not that the President could stand making the ordinary vigorous stumping tour, but that he will be well enough, for instance, to make the kind of campaign William McKinley made in 1900 for reelection.

The President's failure to make any statement taking himself out of the race in his letter to the Jackson Day dinner, with the declaration that the peace treaty must be the issue in the campaign unless there is "whole-hearted" ratification, and with the failure of William Gibbs McAdoo to "declare himself in" the race by attending the Jackson Day dinner.

The President's letter to the Jackson Day diners, as has been pointed out by many newspapers in editorial comment, creates an issue which only the President could properly fix.

McAdoo May Have Got Hint

The mantle might drape over Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, but the Democratic leaders have not been giving the Nebraska Senator very serious consideration.

Mr. McAdoo, it was recalled to-day, spent a day or two at the White House recently, and it was after that visit that he dropped a line to Democratic headquarters here, saying he could not attend the Jackson Day dinner, and intimating rather broadly that he was not a candidate.

Mr. McAdoo, the politicians reason, may have got an impression while at the White House that the President might run again, and, of course, would not stand in his way.

The information received by the Democrats about the President's health, and which spread all over the town with great rapidity, comes from a source which commands respect. It is deemed very long, and very mildly reflects relative to the President's opinion regarding his own condition than in the mere fact that it reports him to be gaining physical strength.

Continuation of His Health

The President is said to believe that in a short time he will be vigorous, both mentally and physically, as was before his breakdown. There was nothing in this information to indicate that the President intended to run again, but the knowledge that the President thought he would soon be in the Regard shape as before his breakdown interested the politicians in that they would do you do, my friend?'

The President's demand that the issue in the campaign, and so be wondering if the President did not intend to be the candidate.

It is generally accepted that President Wilson can have the Democratic nomination if he wants it. It also has been generally accepted in Washington up until to-day that he did not want it. The attitude of his secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, has led many Democrats to believe that the President desired the nomination of Attorney General Palmer. Backers of Mr. Palmer, on hearing this report about the President to-day, said that unquestionably Mr. Palmer would line up behind the President instantly if the President wants the nomination.

Democrats Much Disturbed

But it has been demonstrated so many times in the history of American politics that a President can force his own renomination, or for that matter the nomination of any one he wants for his successor, that there is very little discussion of that point. The only question talked about is: Does Mr. Wilson want the nomination?

To say that the Democrats are disturbed at this putting of the President's name in nomination is very much disturbed at the President's demand that the peace treaty should be the issue. The Democrats are very much disturbed at the President's demand that the peace treaty should be the issue. The Democrats are very much disturbed at the President's demand that the peace treaty should be the issue.

Just as they were reconciling themselves to a putting of the President's name in nomination, they were told a more or less hopeless fight the editorial of Democratic newspapers from all over the country came pouring in, the great majority taking Mr. Bryan's side in insisting that the treaty fight should be compromised and the treaty ratified, instead of taking it into the campaign.

"World" Editorial Worries Backers

The statement of "The New York World" this morning that the President and Senator Lodge were "talking nonsense" was regarded as a body blow. That "The World" should say Senator Lodge was talking "nonsense" meant exactly nothing. That is what they

Continued on page three

U. S. Notifies Germany Armistice Terms Continue in Full Force

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Formal notice has been served on Germany by the United States in connection with the deposit at Paris to-day of ratifications putting into effect the Treaty of Versailles, that conditions of the armistice still govern relations between the United States and Germany.

Announcement of this action was made to-night by the State Department in the following statement:

"It is the position of this government that the armistice continues in full force and effect between the United States and Germany, and accordingly the provisions of the armistice agreement of November 11, 1918, as well as the provisions of the extensions of that agreement, remain binding on these two nations. Notice of this was given to the German government by the United States."

"The moment at which the first procès verbal was completed marked the moment at which a status of peace was restored between Germany, on the one hand, and those of the Allied and associated powers which have completed the necessary formalities of ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, on the other."

Both Parties Hasten to Compromise on Treaty

Democrats Are Told Lodge Adherents Are Willing to Make "Three or Four Concessions"; Bryan and Wilson Split Is Ignored

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Marked progress was made in the Senate to-day toward a compromise on reservations to the peace treaty.

The Democratic Senators who are negotiating an agreement were told by Senator Lodge and others that the Republicans are willing to make "three or four" concessions on the Lodge reservations in order to secure early ratification. As a result the Democratic negotiators are busy counting noses so as to inform the Republicans next week how many Democratic votes can be counted upon for a compromise.

The Democratic Senators showed more disposition to compromise to-day than at any time. The split between President Wilson and William J. Bryan over the treaty at the Jackson Day dinner has not as yet brought out a cleavage among the Administration Senators. Leaders of all factions into which the Democrats have split over a compromise completely ignored the Wilson-Bryan break and were hard at work in the interest of an agreement.

The general disposition among the Democratic Senators, after having thought over the Wilson-Bryan split for twenty-four hours, seemed to be to go right ahead with their original plans. The Democrats, if they showed any change at all as a result of the dinner, appeared to be more ready to accept the pleas of the advocates of a compromise than the Senate must act on the treaty regardless of how President Wilson will act after the treaty is sent to him.

Democrats Urged Action

Democratic Senators on all sides to-day maintained the position that the Senate must take action on the treaty before very long, and expressed a desire to go ahead with negotiations for a compromise.

The assurances from the Republicans that they are willing to make "three or four" concessions on the Lodge reservations were taken to Senators McKellar, of Tennessee, and Kendrick, of Wyoming, who submitted a comprehensive plan to the "mild reservationists" on Tuesday by Senators McNary, of Oregon, and Colt, of Rhode Island, Republican "mild reservationists," after a long conference with Senators Lodge and Underwood, of Wisconsin.

Details of what concessions the Republicans are willing to make in order to effect a compromise were not discussed at the conference with Senator Lodge.

Senators Colt and McNary were instructed to inform the two Democratic negotiators that the Republicans were willing to make "three or four" concessions on the Lodge reservations. The plan submitted by the Democrats, but the Republicans wanted to know how many Democratic Senators could be counted upon to support any compromise that might be reached through the present effort.

Article X in Dispute

The Democratic Senators also were told that the Republicans in return for the concessions they would make insisted that the Democrats make a concession regarding the reservation on Article X. The outlook for a compromise was declared to be hopeful after the Lodge-Lenroot-Colt-McNary conference.

Senator Lenroot said that a compromise now depends upon how many Democratic Senators will support it. Senator Colt asserted that Senator Lodge at the conference showed a keen desire for a compromise.

"We went over the reservations submitted by Senators McKellar and Kendrick and discussed in a general way what concessions we might make," said Mr. Colt. "We also decided to ask the Democrats, in return, to make concessions on Article X. We told them here, on both sides of the Senate. And it is much stronger among the Democrats now than ever before. Any proposition to delay ratification in the face of conditions in this country and throughout the world is idiotic."

Underwood Holds Up Plan

The conference of the Republicans representing both groups of the Republican Senators who want to see the treaty ratified followed a conference of the "mild reservationists" and a conference between Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama. The Lodge-Underwood conference resulted in Senator Underwood announcing again that he will not press his resolution for a conciliation committee.

"World" Editorial Worries Backers

The statement of "The New York World" this morning that the President and Senator Lodge were "talking nonsense" was regarded as a body blow. That "The World" should say Senator Lodge was talking "nonsense" meant exactly nothing. That is what they

Continued on next page

War Is Ended Officially At 4:16 P. M.

Berlin Delegates Are First to Attach Signatures; Lloyd George and Clemenceau Follow Them

Strict Formality Marks Proceeding

Von Lersner Moves to Offer His Hand, but Premier Ignores Action

PARIS, Jan. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were exchanged, and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain and the other Allied and associated powers, with the exception of the United States, became effective at 4:16 this afternoon.

The ceremony took place in the Clock Hall at the French Foreign Ministry. Previously Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German mission, signed the protocol of November 1, providing for reparation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow and to insure the carrying out of the armistice terms. The signing of this document took place in the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Germans Last to Arrive

Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson, the other German representatives, were among the last of those to arrive for the day's ceremonies. They passed into the Foreign Office shortly after Premier Clemenceau, who, as usual, was given an ovation as he stepped out of his car.

Berlin Denies Government Is Overthrown

The delegates assembled in the private office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where at a secret session the protocol was signed at 4:09 o'clock.

Led by Premier Clemenceau, the delegates then filed into the famous Clock Room, where were held the plenary sessions of the peace conference that fixed the terms of the treaty. Baron von Lersner and Herr von Simson were the last to enter the room and the first to sign the protocol recording the exchange of ratifications.

The proceedings were simple. Preliminary to the signing of the protocol, George of Great Britain followed the German delegates to his signature table. He was succeeded by Premier Clemenceau of France, who on returning to his seat after signing the protocol, signed in alphabetical sequence. The Premier then signed for the French representatives and bowed to M. Clemenceau, who said a few words to the delegates. The Premier then signed for the German representatives and bowed to M. Clemenceau, who said a few words to the delegates.

Amsterdam Dispatch Disputes Report in Brussels Socialists Have Ousted Regime Headed by Ebert

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10.—Travelers from Germany reaching here to-day brought conflicting reports that the German government has been overthrown. It was reported that the Independent Socialists were masters of the situation and that a general strike had been declared throughout the territory not under Allied occupation.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon no confirmation of the reports had been received. Storms have interrupted telegraphic and telephone communications with Germany since Thursday.

Berlin Faces Labor Trouble

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (Delayed Cable Service).—The situation here again seems to be on the eve of serious labor troubles. It is aggravated by the heavy depreciation in the value of the mark since the wage scale was last adjusted and by the increasing seriousness of the food shortage. Danger exists that the strikes now in progress will lead to a general strike of a national character. A national strike of company employees, a partial strike of railroad employees and a menacing walk-out in the Rhenish coal fields over the demands for a six-hour day are now burdening the economy.

The central committee of the Communist Party, or Spartacus League, yesterday issued a call of an inflammatory character, exhorting all workers to enter the struggle for "control of production through revolutionary shop councils." The call asserts that such councils must control all production and the entire transportation system. The announcement is full of strong language directed against the "hyenas of capital."

Unconfirmed in London

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In connection with the unconfirmed reports from Brussels of a German government overthrow, messages from Berlin by way of Copenhagen, received this morning, do not indicate that anything of an extraordinary nature had been foreseen in Germany up to last evening.

If it should prove true that there has been a new uprising in Germany it would appear to have been a very timely coincidence with the date set for putting the Treaty of Versailles into effect and creating a state of peace between Germany and the Allied powers.

News dispatches from Germany are ordinarily at least twenty-four hours in reaching this country, and the latest report received from Berlin, received on Friday, bore Thursday's date. These messages indicated some unsettlement in labor conditions, particularly in the vicinity of Essen and in the Ruhr industrial basin, but the unrest reported did not appear to be of unusual significance.

"Tiger" Plans U. S. Campaign

Clemenceau, if Elected, to Cross Sea in Aid of the League

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Georges Clemenceau is said to intend, if he is elected President of the Republic, to cross the Atlantic to carry on in the United States a "vigorous campaign" in behalf of the league of nations, according to the newspaper "Evenement."

The adoption of the alphabetical sequence for the affixing of signatures to the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications led to the lesser powers, after Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Belgium, signing as follows: Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia, (Tschoslovakia) and Uruguay. (Panama was not mentioned in the preliminary list of the nations to take part in the exchange of ratifications)